Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his cars.

☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS
Respecttully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. au17:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864 tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.

Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Poetry.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The following is pronounced by the "Westminster Review" to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written:

Within the sober realms of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dun waters winding in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights are mellowed, and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed further and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His wintry log, with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And, like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew—
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His alien horn and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung.

Where sung the noisy martins of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year.

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn;
To warn the reaper of the rosy east;
All was now sunless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail
And croaked the crow thro' all the dreary gloom;
Alone, the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the air with its inverted torch.

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,
The white-haired matron with monotonous tread
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyless mien,
Sat like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust,
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir,
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned and she gave her all;
And twice war bowed to her in sable plume—
Re-gave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword, but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who, to his sire and country true,
Fell mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the drooping wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed,
Life dropped the distaff thro' her hands serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud;
While death and winter closed the autumn scene.

Miscellaneous.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

There is one thing in which I think novelits make a great mistake. If they particularly desire to enlist the sympathies of their readers for their hero or heroine, they represent him or her alone in the world, destitute of relatives or friends, with no uncle or aunt, or even a country cousin to fall back upon.

Now to my mind, such a situation is the acme of this.

Everybody who reads this will call me a brute; but I wish before he judges me, he wait until he is the youngest of sixteen children; born of a mother who was afflicted with twelve brothers and sisters, and son of a father who has ten sisters living.

This is my situation—the situation of James Brown, of Brownsville.

I cannot remember the time when my relatives were not a source of trouble to me.

All through my childhood I was afflicted with aunts. They wanted to kiss me; and though I never objected to being kissed by the ladies in general, I objected to this monopoly of aunts. And, besides, all of my aunts but one took snuff; and she smoked.

As I grew older, my uncles became my trial. They wanted me to do chores. They were all settled down near my father's residence—most of them farmers; if the sheep got in the field, or the horses jumped out of the pasture, or the cat eat up the chickens, Jim was called to attend to the matter. It's the greatest wonder in the world that I did not run my feet off before I reached the age of young manhood.

When I reached the period of being tortured with the tie of my cravats, and agonized about the glossiness of my dickies, then my cousins came down upon me with their wants. If they wanted to go to a concert, or singing school, or lecture, or dance, why there was cousin Jim. Of course cousin Jim would be delighted to go.

And cousin Jim would go; and they would flirt with some other fellows, who were not cousins, all the evening; and likely enough get to sleep going home, and leave cousin Jim the pleasure of whistling to the moon for amusement.

When I was about twenty, my father removed to Boston. Twelve of my brothers and sisters were married; two were at school; and only Ellen and myself were at home.

I was delighted with the change. We should be relieved from our relatives. Most of them were thoughtful of their money, and would not be likely to spend fifteen or twenty dollars in visiting us.

I began to make myself into a gentleman. I patronized the barber and his unguents—and cultivated a moustache, which was my *beau ideal* of perfection. I wore bright colored neckties, and sported a gold watch, and invested three dollars in a rattan, and six dollars in a beaver, which always gave me the headache, and made me look precisely like an inverted candle mould. But no matter for that, so long as I was fashionable.

I made the acquaintance of several charming young ladies, among whom was Miss Flora Van Voorhies, the belle of the street on which we lived. Flora was a beauty, and one of the most fastidious creatures in the world. Nothing was quite good and elegant enough for her. She would not have breathed the common air if she could conveniently have dispensed with it; and if the soles of her dainty boots touched the soil of mother earth, it affected Flora's nerves so badly, that she had a headache for hours afterward.

I was raised to the seventh heaven and lemon colored kids by her preference; and every night I devoutly prayed that some of my relatives would appear and nip the whole thing in the bud.

Five months rolled away, and I began to feel at ease. None of them had troubled us, and we had not heard from them in any way. I indulged the hope that they had forgotten us. So, I think, did my mother, who had become quite genteel, and had formed some very genteel acquaintances.

One morning when Mrs. St. Michael, and Mrs. Loery, two of our most distinguished acquaintances, were in the parlor with my mother, one of the railway hacks stopped at our front door. An indefinable dread seized me. I felt myself growing as cold as peeled frog. From the hack there issued three bandboxes, two trunks, a butter box, a handled basket, a bundle in brown paper, an umbraella, and lastly a green poke bonnet, beneath which I distinguished the little wizened face of my father's oldest sister—Aunt Sally Nutter. The very black sheep of the whole flock of relatives!

"Bring 'em all right into the entry," she called, in a stentorian voice, "I'm to hum here. This is brother Jason's house. La! Jason's got up in this world sense he used to peddle lobsters! It was a lucky thing for him when he went to making pills, and got doctor hitched on before his name! I ixpict Martha's so big you can't tech her with a ten foot pole. But law! she needn't try to put on extras with me! I know em all, root and branch! egg and bird!" and she burst into the room, carrying her basket and bandboxes.

The blinds were drawn, and Aunt Sally's foot struck against an ottoman, which brought her down, basket bundles and all to the floor. The cover of the basket flew open and out rolled seven dozen of eggs—most of which were smashed by the fall, but some were in a good state of preservation.

"Consarn it!" cried aunt Sally, struggling from the ruins, "there goes seven dozen of eggs! And I brung'em here to git thirty cents a dozen; they hain't but fifteen at Brownsville! What on airth do you have your house so dark for? Anybody sick, or dead or gwine to be? It smells mouldy here! Do open a winder, so I can see an inch before my nose!"

My mother red and discomposed, threw open a blind. Aunt Sally rushed up to her.

"Why, Martha, how tickled I am to see you! You look as natural as life, only it seems to me, you begin to show your age! Wall taint to be wondered at! A woman that's brung up so many children as you have, when she gets to be fifty year old, will naturally begin to look old! And here's Jim, I declare! why how you've growd! But I must say you hain't growd handsome! The brown family hain't apt to. He's a going to be the express image of his granther—hain't he Martha? Jest the same drop to his under jaw! But who's these ere people here? Some of your city friends, I reckon?"

Mrs. Leroy lifted her eye glass, and surveyed aunt Sally with an illl concealed contempt.

"Ho! ho! I reckon your'e nigh sighted, marm; thought so the minit I seed your eyes. Eyes that is kinder faded out, and reddish like yourn, is apt to be weak. Ever tried rose leaves steeped in milk?"

Mrs. Leroy arose, and drew her skirt around her. Her face was as red as her eyes. She spoke very pointedly.

"I think I will be going, Mrs. Brown; you have other company vastly more amusing."

My poor mother stammered out something, and followed the ladies into the hall. Aunt Sally brought up the rear, crying out:

"You'd better do something for your eyes rite off! They look dreadfully! I can see it clean here!"

My mother drew my aunt back.

"I will show you up stairs now if you please," said she.

"Oh no! I don't keer about seeing your house just yet. There'll be time enuff for that; for if I like Boston, I kalkerlate to stay four or five weeks! I'm tired now; them pesky keers has eanamost shook me all to peices. And then your roads here is so rocky, I got all jounced up! If I lived here, I'd have the rocks picked out of the the roads if I had to do it myself."

I seized my hat and left the house. I was too much excited to stay in aunt Sally's society any longer at present. Anything was better than staying at home with her.

I rushed down the first little street that offered; but my course was soon stopped by a crowd, among which the star of a policeman shone conspicuous.

"I say I didn't do it!" Cried a somewhat familiar voice, pitched on an extremely high key. "I'll tell you I didn't tech it; and if you don't let me alone, I'll knock you down by hokey! Hallo! there's my cousin Jim! He knows me, and he'll tell you that I'm jest as henest a feller as the day is long!"

I shuddered. Here was another of my relatives; and at a little distance I recognized the glossy tile of Dick Van Voorhies, —Flora's brother.

"I say Jim!" cried my cousin, Tom Brown, flourishing his arms at me, "come here this minit, and tell this man I hain't a pickpocket! I say, Jim!"

"I don't know you!" stammered I; and taking a step backward, I stumbled over the stand of a candy and apple-woman, upsetting the whole concern, and myself besides. The woman was angry, as she had a right to be; and she called me some very hard names in a very strong brogue, and hit me two severe blows with a long handled, two quart noggin!

I scrambled to my feet and fled, hearing as I went, the flattering remark from a bystander:

"He looks more like a pickpocket than tother one! Should'nt wonder if he was the one! He's got a real hang-dog expression!"

I plunged into the first cross-street that offered, and came upon George Seaward, a young sprig of the aristocracy, with whom I had an acquaintance. He gave me a segar, and we walked up the street together, smoking, and making remarks on the ladies we met.

A coal cart came rattling along, and a rusty voice sung out,

"Hallo! if there hain't cousin Jim Brown! Jim, I say, look up here and see Sam Smith, won't you? Shake hands with a feller, do;" and he extended toward me a paw which, for size, would have fitted a Hercules, and, for color, an Ethopian.

I made a dodge into the back yard of a house, the inmates of which set a dog on me, and inspired by the stimulus of his bark, I managed to escape into another yard, by climbing over the fence, and leaving my hat and coat-tails behind me as a *souvenir!*

In my mad flight through yard No. 2. I nearly overturned a young woman who was hanging clothes on a line. I opened my mouth to apologize, but she seized me by the arm with an exclamation of delight.

"Why, Jim Brown, I declare! don,t you know me? Me, your cousin Nelly?"

I broke from her; and no grass grew under my feet until I was safe in my own chamber. I sunk down completely exhausted, wondering if the entire population of Boston consisted of my relations.

Suddenly, I remembered that I was going to the theatre that night with Flora. I must put my hair in papers, and perfume my moustache.

At dinner, Aunt Sally eyed me curiously, and asked me what I'd got my hair rolled up for. She guessed there was a going to be a quilting somewheres, she said. My mother, unfortunately, informed her that I was going to the theatre. From that moment my doom was sealed.

That was the very place, of all others that aunt Sally wanted to visit. And she "could go with me jest as well as not, if not more so," she said, complacently.

I dressed myself, when the time came, and hurried out a side-door, determined to baffle aunt Sally; but the old lady was too sharp for me. There she sat, composedly, on one of the stone lions that flanked the gateway, dressed in a flounced, pink calico, and a yellow bonnet, waiting for me.

"I'm all ready," she remarked, jumping up; and I've took my work-bag along, with some crackers in it. If it holds in till after nine o'clock, we shall want a launchin."

We stepped into the street. The people stared at us. I felt as red as a full blown poppy. My face streamed with perspiration. I could not endure it; it was no use. Politeness I ignored in this case. I took advantage of the old lady's rapt, gaze at the window of a print shop to bolt down a by street; and in a few moments I was in the presence of my divine Flora. We walked leisurely to the theatre; I at my ease—for I knew the old lady never could find her way, unassisted, to the theatre.

Judge, then, of my horror, when, on reaching that place of amusement, the first spectacle that met my eyes was aunt Sal her arm, her voice raised to its highest tension, and her right hand gesticulating to the crowd she had gathered around her.

"He went out of sight jest like a flash!" she was saying, "and I give a little boy a ten cent piece to show me the way here—and I'm waiting for him to come along. I'm kinder afeared he's got lost, for he was allas rather weak-headed; but, seeing as if he might have asked somebody the way; he's got a tongue in his head———. Hallo! there he's now, and the Queen of Ingland with him, by her gound! Come along, Jim; the meetin's jest a goin to begin! They're a tooting on tho bass-viol now! Where on airth did you go to so quick? Is that your gal?"

Indignation and dismay held me silent. Flora's face was like a blush-rose. The crowd, by a great effort, restrained themselves from cheering the old lady; but it was very evident to me that they would not long exercise any such forbearance.

"Jim," said my ancient relative, in a confidential whisper, loud enough to be heard by the whole assembly, "you've got some smut on your upper lip! I seed it before we started, but I didn't like to say nothing. You'd better wipe it off; it looks dreadfully!"

The crowd fairly roared. Smut, indeed! my cherished mustache, that I had scented and oiled, and admired for three long months! If the old lady had been a man, I should have challenged her on the spot. With a desperate effort I addressed Flora.

"Flora, my dear, we will go in, and not pay any regard to this insane old woman."

Flora turned toward me, an iron determination in her blue eye.

"Frank," she said—she always called me Frank—"tell me who that horrid old creature is before I go another step!"

"Horrid critter! I hain't a horrid critter!" cried aunt Sally, waving her work-bag. "I'm a decent woman, and haint got no paint onto my face, as some folks that I know of has. And I'm Jim Brown's own aunt—his father's sister, Sally, that married a Nutter; and I've mended his pinnyfores and trowsers many a time!"

Flora listened; and when aunt Sally finished, she cast upon me such a look!

"Mr. Brown," she said, quietly, "I have the honor to wish you a very good evening, with your estimable relative;" and then she took the arm of Fitz Ludlow, and sailed away.

I thought I should have fainted on the spot; and, perhaps, I should, if I had not felt my sleeve vehemently pulled. I turned, and saw a lean-faced man.

"Jim," said he, "lend your uncle five dollars, do. I've left my pocket-book to hum!"

Good gracious! it was uncle Solomon French! and behind him was my uncle Bill; and behind him my aunt Mary, and cousin Susan. I did not stop to see how many more there was. I took it for granted that the whole audience was to be composed of my relatives. I jumped down the steps, and fled at the top of my speed. Aunt Sally cried at the extent of her lungs.

"Stop him! Stop him! I'll give a quarter to the man that captivates him!"

Community at large at once decided that I must be a thief, or a murderer; and they rushed after me at a railway speed. A dozen dogs joined in the chase, making night hideous with their howling. I was in too much of a hurry to keep a very keen look-out for obstacles; and the first thing I knew, I ran headlong over a lady drawing a baby carriage.

Of course, she was angry. She seized the baby with one hand, and my shoulder with the other, and began a lecture in language more forcible than polite. I tore myself loose and renewed my flight.

But they overtook me. I had committed a crime which people never overlook; I had abused a woman with a baby—so they said. I deserved death on the spot.

A couple of policemen came up opportunely. They made a little flourish of authority, and marched me off to the watch-house.

In that interesting school of morals I remained until the next morning, when my examination took place; and no one appearing against me, I was discharged.

But I would not go home. Aunt Sally was still there; perhaps a dozen more of my relatives; since "it never rains but it pours."

A bright thought struck me. I would put the ocean between us. A whaler was lying at one of the wharves, which was advertised to sail that very day. I went down there, entered my name on the book, got a seaman's rig, and presented myself to the captain for inspection. He received me with open arms.

"Good heavens!" cried I.

"Yes!" said he, "I am your own cousin, David; and your cousin Daniel, and George are among the crew; and your aunt Peggy is going as far as Florida for her health."

I waited to hear no more. The vessel was just putting off; but I could swim. Yes, thank heaven! I could swim! And without so much as saying good-bye, I dashed into the water, and struggled to the shore, to be met by aunt Sally, who exclaimed,

"Better go right home, Jimmy, and change your stockings. Wet feet is dreadful apt to bring on the rheumatiz. Don't mind him captain!" yelled she, after the receding vessel: "he was allers a little weak in the upper story!"

I broke from aunt Sally—went to a hotel—dried my clothing—got into a railway car—went to Philadelphia, and enlisted in the army; and my captain is my uncle Saul; and I have three cousins in my company, and five more in another regiment with which ours is brigaded.

Did ever a poor fellow have such luck?

If I should ever be found, some fine morning, at the end of a rope, it will all be the fault of my relatives.

EUROPE FOLLOWS AMERICA.

It is seldom that American institutions are appreciated and defended by English philosophical writers. There is a marked contrast in this regard between the political philosophers of the European continent and those of England. Some of the first European minds of the present century have been directed seriously toward us, and have reached conclusions favorable to the truth of those principles which we were the first to establish, or at least the first to exemplify with success.

The best essay on government which has proceeded from a French pen for half a century, was the result of a careful contemplation of the American system, matured by deep thought. De Tocqueville opened a new light upon the western republic. He unquestionably startled Europe; but all Europe could not answer him, and shrank from attempting it. By defending, with a perspicacity and soundness never excelled, principles almost universally unpopular, principles detested by the powerful and scarcely known to the weak, he established an enviable reputation, and was sought for as a near [illegible] countrymen have pursued the subject, until it may be concluded that the French philosophical school is now arrayed on our side. Gasparin has dealt with the topic in a manner such as has won him a place beside De Tocqueville. Guizot, perhaps the best filled and best arranged mind in the France of today, is known to have given his approval, Orleanist as he is, to many of the vital principles of this republic. Thiers has evinced his tendency toward us by many brilliant sentences in the History of the Consulate and Empire. And more lately. Laboulaye member of the Institute of France, has published a volume of essays, putting himself on the record in favor of free institutions without equivocation: "L, Etat et ses Limites. Suivi d. Essais politiques par E. Laboulaye, membre de l,Institut. Paris: Charpentier."

The most recent work which marks the liberial philosophy of France, and the tendency of that school toward republican institutions, is a volume on education (L,Ecole) from the able pen of M. Jules Simon. This essayist seems to have grasped his subject with an intelligence which rivals that of De Tocqueville. There is abundant evidence that, like De Tocqueville, he has had before his eyes the example of the United States, and has clearly discerned in general education the reason why our republic has been successfully maintained. It is hardly too much to say that Simon is the first Frenchman who has perceived clearly that it was the want of educational institutions in France that has stigmatised her revolutions and that it is the presence of such institutions that has given our government a strength consistent both with security and liberty. With the enthusiasm of a zealous devotee of intelligent liberty he urgently demands a reform in the educational system of France, and points with just indignation to the fact that public moneys, which should be devoted to the intellectual elevation of the masses, are spent in luxuries useless to all, and from which the poorer classes are debarred.

It is evident that these works, following each other in rapid succession, and not related by the intellects which concede allegiance to the Napoleonic idea, are turning the thoughts of intelligent Frenchmen in the right direction; and it is not presumptuous to predict that the time is not far distant when the Empire will be forced to concede education and political freedom to France, or follow to obliteration the already dead dynasties upon whose ruins it has reared itself.

Several well-known German writers, especially in the kingdom of Prussia, have taken firm ground in behalf of the principles of popular liberty, and the dissemination of German histories of our late struggle will do much to conduct public opinion into the right channels. A history of the "Causes of the Civil War in America" is about to appear, from the pen of Professor Fredrick Neumann. William the Second and Bismarck have now quite suffiicently taxed the patience of the good natured Fatherland. It is quite needless to revert to the appreciation in which our example is held by intelligent Italians. Cavour taught Italy to regard the institututions of America with veneration, and to draw practical lessons from our example. The whole spirit of the new kingdom is liberal; and the intelligent thought of Italy is in advance of its government. Thus everywhere is discernible the healthy influence of intellectual activity in Europe—not the morbid ideas of the eighteenth century, but the calm and lucid comprehension of the nineteenth. Was it ever more clear than at present, that America, emerging triumphantly from a war against her unity and liberty, is the pioneer of progress to all the world?—*Evening Post.*

The best description of weakness we have ever heard is the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some chicken broth, if she would not try to coax the chicken just to wade through the soup once more.

AMONG THE PINES.

Large sections of the South offer millions of acres of primeval forest, easily accessible, and furnishing the finest lumber and timber in the world. The pine regions of North Carolina, which, without further growth, half a century's use could scarcely exhaust, are surpassed if possible, by the vast pineries of Southern Georgia. In Appling, Irwin, Coffee, Colquit, Worth, Berrien and other counties of that state, some of them larger than the state of Rhode Island, one may travel for days, and for hundreds of miles, and be always "among the pines." On every side, over the hills, in the ravines, and on the wide-stretching plains, there is a thick growth of huge, heaven-reaching trees, shutting out the sky and darkening the ground, a sombre sea of pines. This is the poetical view of the practical fact that these almost illimitable forests, yield good, sound, merchantable yellow pine, waiting for the cutting, and worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars per thousand feet on shipboard at the nearest port, and much more money in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

All that is needed to convert these standing trees into timber and money is the enterprise and capital which should fill these pine barrens with men, mules, axes and sawmills. The land and lumber thereon, "as it stands," can be had for a trifling cost. Brunswick, on the southeastern coast of Georgia, is the outlet for this region. It has a good harbor, where vessels can lie and load for any port, north or south. From Brunswick to Waresboro', in Ware county, there is a railway crossing the Southeastern Georgia Railroad, and other roads are projected or building which will traverse the whole pine region, carrying all needed supplies, and bringing back lumber to Brunswick or to Savannah.

The riches long unused in this region are now to be brought into commerce. There are six first-class saw mills already running at Brunswick, a dozen more are building, and the capital is raised to build at least twenty more. Steam and water are both employed to drive these mills, and on all the streams running through the interior, rafts of logs are floating towards the Brunswick mills. A new and busy race is peopling the pine woods, and the long-while silent woods ring with the axe-stroke. The field is inviting to laborers who wish to emigrate to the South. The labor is constant and remunerative, the cost of living is low, and wages are high. Men of enterprise, with a small capital will be enabled to become large pine-land owners and proprietors of well-paying mills, producing at cheap rates lumber commanding always the highest prices at the North, and for which the demand is literally unlimited, while the supply itself is inexhaustible.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

There are thousands of excellent farmers in our country, who are capable of penning communications that would be read with great interest, and profit, if we may judge from the occasional [illegible] which the plow and spade and other implements of husbandry, will be able to pen an article equal to the man who has never done but little else in his whole life but write.

We desire to have our young farmers try their hand a little. If they fail, it can be no worse for them. Writing one communication will greatly facilitate the task of penning another. Farmers have a great deal of leisure during our long winter evenings; and it would be an excellent way to spend a portion of their time to write communications on subjects connected with their business. Let us suggest a few thoughts to aid young writers:

Write briefly. You can pen a communication of good length on one page of foolscap paper. Record facts which have been interesting and profitable to yourselves, and you may rest assured that your writings will be perused with interest by others. Young writers sometimes think that if a communication does not cover three or four pages of foolscap paper, it will not be acceptable to an editor. Nothing is more erroneous. Editors usually prefer short articles to long ones. Four short communications would be much more likely to prove acceptable to editors, and to be published, than one long one.

If there is any subject on which you have made discoveries, or on which you have thoughts that would be likely to be profitable to other farmers, sit down and write upon it, but confine yourself to that subject alone—e. g. the management of cows, or sheep, or other animals.

Many farmers have certain modes of performing different kinds of labor, which if described in proper language, would be of great value to beginners. Let our young men improve their talents in communicating their knowledge to others.

While engaged in manual labor the mind may be employed in the investigation of some subject to write on, after the labors of the day have closed.

CANINE SAGACITY.

During the summer of 18——, a gentleman, by the name of "Old Mose," who was considerable of a wag, was traveling on a steamboat up the Mississippi river. He had with him an ugly cur, that he called Major.

"Old Mose" was seated with a number of men in the cabin, and was boasting what his dog could do. The captain, who was standing near, remarked that what he said might be true, but he did not believe it. Mose replied, that he would bet the treat for all the gentlemen present, that he would make his dog do three things by telling him to do them. The captain took the bet. Mose then opened the door and went out on the guards, followed by the captain and gentlemen present, who were anxious to see the sport. Mose seized him by the nape of the neck, and tossed him overboard. As soon as he touched the water, Mose yelled out:

"Swim, Major, swim!"

The dog swam, of course. Moss kept his eyes on the dog. As soon as he perceived that the dog could touch the ground, he roared out:

"Wade, Major, wade!"

Major waded until he landed on dry ground, when Mose shouted out:

"Shake yourself!"

Major shook himself. Moss turned to the captain, who with the gentlemen present, were convulsed with laughter, and exclaimed:

"There! by the eternal living boots, I have won the bet."

It is useless, perhaps, to say that the captain paid the treat.

Those who have been once dear to us, whatever offence they may have alienated our affection when living, are generally remembered with tenderness when dead; and after the grave has sheltered them from our resentment, and rendered reconciliation impossible, we often regret as severe that conduct, which before we approved as just.

THE RICH AND THE POOR—WHO ENJOY THE MOST?

I will say, for example, that you are a working man, earning a few dollars a week, and that I am an independent person with an income of ten thousand a year. I will not take the example of a king, because I apprehend few persons in their senses would aspire to that uncomfortable position. Well then, we are both men, with the same senses and the same appetites. As regards our animal natures, you eat, drink and sleep; I can do no more. Provided we both have sufficient, there is no real difference in the satisfaction we derive from these indulgences. My meal may be composed of the so-called "delicacies of the season," while yours may be simply a steak and potatoes. When we have both laid down our knives and forks and cried "enough," the sensation is the same in both cases. If you hanker after my delicacies, you own to a desire simply to give your palate a passing gratification. Your food is really more wholesome and nourishing than mine, and, if you were content, you would enjoy it quite as much. The real fact is, that these "delicacies of the season" are invented and concocted for me, not because they are good for me, or because there is any great amount of enjoyment in the consumption of them, but because I have a vast deal of money to throw away. I merely conform to a fashion in ordering and paying for them.

I begin with salmon, for instance. You think you would like to have salmon every day for dinner. Try it three times running. Why, in old days before railways established a ready and rapid communication with the London markets, the servants of country gentlemen residing on the banks of the Severn, Tey, the Dee, and Spey, made a stipulation in their terms of engagements that they would not be fed upon salmon more than three times a week. Pheasant and partridge are delicacies of the season; but always to dine on pheasant and partridge would be less tolerable than perpetual bread and water. There is nothing for which a man should be more thankful than an ever recurring appetite for plain beef and mutton—nothing except the means of indulging that appetite. Those highly-spiced dishes, called by fine French names, which are set upon the tables of the rich and great, are mere cooks tricks to stimulate a languid appetite. To hanker after such things is to have a longing for physic, not for wholesome food. Many grand folks who habitually eat them are miserable creatures, who have to coax their stomachs at every meal—pitiable victims of dyspepsia and gout.

People who envy the luxurious feasts of the rich should know that the wise men who sit down to them only make a pretense of partaking of the so-called, good things that are placed before them. I have heard that the cabinet ministers, before they go into the city to the Lord Mayor's banquet, dine quietly at home on some simple and wholesome viands, knowing that there will be many dishes on the groaning tables of elaborate productions of culinary art; but she herself makes her dinner off a cut of simple mutton. Cook as you will, there is no, exceeding the enjoyment of that carter sitting by the roadside thumping his bread and cheese!—*All the Year Around.*

☞ Artemus Ward, in a recent letter, thus gives an idea of reorganization:

I have never attempted to reorganize my wife but once. I shall never attempt it again. I'd bin to a public dinner, and had allowed myself into drinkin' several people's health; and wishing to make 'em as robust as possible, I continued drinkin' their health; until my own became affected. The consekens was, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside, late at night; with considerable liquor concealed about my person. I had somehow got possessun of a hosswhip on my way home. Rememberin' some cranky observashuns of Mrs. Ward's in the morning. I snapt the whip putty lively, and in a loud voice said, "Betsy you need reorganizin.' "I have come, Betsy," I continued—crackin the whip over the bed—"I have come to reorganize you!"

That nite I dreamed that somebody had laid a hosswhip over me sev'ril times; and when I woke up I found she had. I hain't drunk much of anything since, and if I ever have any reorganizin job on hand I'll let it out."

☞ A certain green customer, who was a stranger to mirrors, stepped into the cabin of one of our ocean steamers, and, stepping in front of a large pier glass, which he took for a door, said:

"I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated—

"I say, mister, when does this here boat start?"

Incensed at the still silent figure, he broke out:

"Go to, thunder, you darned sassafras-colored, shock-headed bull-calf! You don't look as though you knew much, anyhow."

WAS IT A "WATERFALL!"—In that admirable book "The Canoe and Saddle," by the lamented Theodore Winthrop, in the description of the manner of catching salmon by the Klalam Indians up in Puget's Sound we find the following: "They don a head gear like a rat's nest, confected of wool, feathers, furry tails, ribbon and rags, considered attractive to salmon and highly magical." This sounds very like a description of the modern waterfall. Perhaps our belles took the hint from the Klalams and think their "head gear," will make them more successful "fishers of men."

WAAT IS AN EDITOR?—Why he's an individual who reads newspapers, writes articles on any subject, sets type, reads proof, folds and mails, runs on errands, saws wood, works in the garden, tal

THAT SAME OLD COON.

VICTORY!

"MY POLICY" buried and the atmosphere purified by the late storm!

PENNSYLVANIA elects Geary by **20,000** majority and returns 18 Radicals to Congress out of the 24; a gain of two! **OHIO** sweeps "My Policy" to the dogs to the tune of **50,000** and a full Radical delegation, of 19 to Congress, a gain of two! **INDIANA** falls into line and wipes out the last vestige of Copperheadism in the Hoosier State by 17,000! **IOWA**, the Star that never sets in the West, rolls up the enormous majority of 30,000!

"Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

How these Earthquakes disturb a fellow's dreams! SOUTHAMPTON RULES BEDFORD COUNTY!

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1866

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue of the INQUIRER the "Campaign INQUIRER" will terminate. All who do not desire to continue it will please inform the Post Master at the office at which it is received of the fact and it will be discontinued. We desire all, however, to continue it. The terms will be found on the first page. For some time we have devoted the entire space to politics, we will now turn our attention to making the INQUIRER one of the best family county papers published.

THE VOTE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The following is the vote of Bedford county as compared with the vote for Davis and Hartranft last year. The vote is much heavier than it was then. Next week we shall analize the vote and make a comparison between the vote of 1865 and 1866. It will be seen that we have lost the county by about 240.

	1865.		1866.	
DISTRICTS:	DAVIS.	HARTRANFT.	CLYMER.	GEARY.
Bedford Borough,	134	130	135	125
Bedford twp.,	260	150	253	165
Bloody Run Bor.,	24	73	30	73
Broad Top,	59	151		*68
Colerain,	161	87	175	92
Cumberland Valley,	173	69	*121	
Harrison,	70	74	*1	
Hopewell,	54	116		*60
Juniata,	196	71	*121	
Liberty,	108	83	115	99
Londonderry,	77	68	104	61
Monroe,	108	157	122	172
Napier,	180	130	194	141
Providence E.,	27	150	33	179
Providence W.,	84	112		*78
St. Clair,	222	191	249	212
Schellsburg borough,	55	30	48	29
Snake Springs,	77	50	72	55
Southampton,	199	63	*183	
Union,	146	159	159	177
Woodberry M.,	116	199	144	218
Woodberry S.,	99	123	115	130

*Majorities.

CONGRESS.

Gen. Koontz, the Union candidate is elected by a triumphant majority. The returns from the several counties indicate the following as the probable majorities:

	Koontz.	Sharpe.
Adams,		150
Franklin,	150	
Fulton,		225
Bedford,		250
Somerset,	1450	
	1600	625

Koontz's majority, 975.

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

"We have met the enemy and they are [not] ours!" The result in the county was not as we we supposed it would be early in the canvas. We were led to believe from data in our possession, that the county would be very close, but the increase of votes in the heavy copperhead districts, and the inability to increase our own vote in a like proportion in Republican districts, exhibiting the fact that at the last two or three preceding elections our entire vote was out, completely unhorsed us, and sent the county into the hands of our opponents by a majority varying from one to three hundred. We certainly expected that John W. Lingenfelter would be elected Prothonotary, but the treachery of some of those from whom we had a right to expect better things, and the enormous vote, brought defeat even to his door. Never in the history of this county was there such an effort made by the party in opposition to the Republican party to get out their vote and to keep the shaky members of their party under their control as was made during the last canvass. Money was lavished with a degree of extravagance unsurpassed in the history of political corruption. Thousands of dollars were expended where previously only a few hundreds were necessary and applied; offices were peddled about and tendered promiscuously to any one who was willing to fall down and worship the golden calf; threats were applied to all who held office under the administration; Sharpe, Latta, and others were imported to harangue the people from every stump and school house in the county, and when the fact that Bedford county had no district candidates upon the Republican ticket and that the entire work of meeting the herculean efforts of the opposition devolved solely upon the party in the county is added, is it not astonishing that we did so well? The majority against Geary will be about 238, an increase of 102 votes on the vote of last year, or the Republican gain of 178 on the vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

☞ What's the matter now, "Dad" Lewis? Huntingdon 1200 majority for Geary! Please send all the surplus drapery you have on hand over to one B. Lutz, editor of the *Aughwick Valley Hercld.*

Query—If two quasi Republican papers going over to Clymer in one county can increase the Republican majority from 900 to 1200, how much would they have injured the same cause by remaining?

VILLAGE CAMP MEETING.—There will be a Village Camp Meeting held in the Methodist Church in Bloody Run, commencing Friday night, Nov. 23d. Preaching three times a day, viz: 10½ a. m., 3 p. m., and at night. Rev. Thos. Barnhart, Presiding Elder, and other distinguished clergymen are expected to be present.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

THE DEAD DUCKS.

The *Gazette*, we presume, will contain some very significant heads this week, such as "Grand triumph of negro suffrage!" "Negro Equality Established!" "The people sustain Congress in giving $300 Extra Bounty to the nigger and $100 to the white soldier!" "The Nigger Pic-nic Popular!" "Pennsylvania no longer a white man's State!" "Copperheads must marry *colored* ladies!" These significant heads will be followed, quite probably, with an elaborate argument to satisfy the negroes that the Copperhead party was ever an earnest and consistent advocate of the cause of the negro.

So effectual was the logic used by the *Gazette* and the orators of its party who harangued the, delectable squads which assembled in various school houses and byeplaces throughout the county, that the above side issues were *the* issues of the canvas, that on Wednesday morning, when the telegraph announced the decisiveness of Geary's victory, one of the county leaders of that party, who had imbibed a little too freely, swore most lustily that since the people had declared in favor of "Negro Suffrage" and "Negro Equality" that he should hang himself. The last that was seen of the afflicted and chagrined Copperhead, who was determined to thus sacrifice himself upon the altar of Copperheadism, he was in the hands of E. F. Kerr, Esq. who was endeavoring, by the most subtle logic, to convince him that it was a useless sacrifice, as the cry of "Negro suffrage" and "Negro Equality" was only intended to gull the *ignorant*. Mr. Kerr supposed that every *leader* of the party understood as much and that it was entirely unnecessary to make any explanations after the election, and further, if he insisted on hanging himself, that it must be evident to every intelligent mind that it would be a *dead* loss of one vote and the party had lost already too much in Bedford township. Whether the individual has hung himself or not, we can not say, but those desiring to know are referred to Mr. Kerr who can give them all the satisfaction in the world.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of the President of the United States Appointing Thursday, November 29th, a Day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war, that so recently closed among us, has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely received. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the recesses of the country; while our nation has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas.

The great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United Stetes, do hereby commend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart, and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

With due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor," I recommend also that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and our whole people that divine wisdom which can alone lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a king forever; them that are weak shall be guided in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the [L. S.] eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of War.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Copperheads Attack a Republican Procession—One of the Rebels Shot!

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Last night the Conservatives made an attack upon the Republicans in the Eastern section of the city, which resulted in a fierce fight, during which John Gately, of the attacking party, received three bullets in his body. Other parties were slightly injured.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS—CIRCULAR

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON Sept. 16.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOTNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments ary made shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organization, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

1. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity, shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall nave been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

4. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty as required by the 3d of these rules the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years" or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage.

Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the Act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who after serving the full period of their enlistment were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. Heirs of those who have died since their discharge, of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress.

8. The act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received, were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive, the original bounty from any claim for the adeitional bounty provided by this act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General, for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
September 14, 1866. Secretary of War.

I have examined these amended regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBERY, Att'y. General.

The foregoing rules and regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Loss of the Steamer Evening Star and the British Steamer Queen Victoria.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.

The British steamer Queen Victoria foundered at sea on the 4th inst., during a recent storm, in latitude 33.3, longitnde 70.30. The passengers and crew were picked up yesterday by the brig Pomfret, from New York. Thirty-five were transferred this morning to the steamer James Gray, from Wilmington, N. C., for Baltimore, which arrived in Chesapeake Bay this afternoon. Two lives were lost—the engineer died from exposure. the mate was washed overboard. The storm commenced on the 2d, and the steamer sprung a leak on the morning of the 3d.

THE EVENING STAR—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—The steamer Evening Star, from New York to New Orleans, founded at sea when 180 miles east of the Tybee, with 250 passengers and fifty of the crew. Only five of the crew and one passenger, Frank Gerrard, were saved.

The boat from the Evening Star has arrived at Fernandina. She left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Capt. Knapp, one lady and a child. She capsized nine times. On the sixth time the captain was lost. As the Sylvan Shore was leaving Fernandina a boat is reported to be coming in with the purser and engineer.

Four boats left the steamer as she sunk.—The other two are supposed to have

The schooner S. J. Waring from New York for Appalachicola, has put in distress, having thrown overboard a part of her deck load. The Waring brought the chief engineer, purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, having picked them up at sea.

The steamer Cambria, from New York, which left here yesterday for Mobile, returned to port to-day with her machinery disabled.

PRINCETON, N. J., October 8.

Commodore Stockton died last night at ten o'clock. His death has cast a deep feeling of gloom over the entire community. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 10th inst.

FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna again Recruiting in San Antonia for an Attack on Matamoras.—Whereabouts of Juarez—Condition of the Liberal Forces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Advices from San Antonio, via Galveston, Texas, say that quite a number of Santa Anna's agents are at work recruiting for a raid on Matamoras.

But little sympathy was shown them there, it being fully understood that Santa Anna had pledged to Napoleon to acknowledge the French debt if he succeeded in gaining a footing on the Mexican soil. Very few have signified their intention of joining his standard, as he is known to be inimical to the Liberal cause, and his antecedents with the Texans having always been of a questionable character from his former treacheries.

Quite large quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies have lately reached the Mexican frontier, designed for Juarez's arms at Monterey and other places.

The forces under General Escobeda are now in excellent condition and will soon be fully equipped for the coming winter campaign.

The latest advices from Chihuahua of Sept. 17, state that Juarez was then at that place preparing for an early departure for Monterey, where General Escobeda was at present in command.

The Liberal forces were in excellent condition and sanguine of success, and await the presence of their President, who for five years has upheld their cause.

JOHNSONISM.

Attempted Murder of the Southern Loyalist Delegation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.

Col. Bigham, one of the Southern loyalists, who was not allowed to speak in Cairo on Friday night, publishes a card, in which he states that the rioters at the meeting were armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and came there with the avowed purpose of inaugurating another New Orleans tragedy. The delegation, which was supposed to include Brownlow and Hamilton, came near meeting with a fearful accident on their way to Cairo. The train upon which they were supposed to be was thrown off the track, on a high embankment, eighty miles above Cairo, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, by the removal of two rails, which threw the engine off the track, killed the engineer, and badly wounded the fireman and four other persons. The indications all point to this act as a deliberate attempt to kill Brownlow and Hamilton. The whole delegation have arrived here safely, and will have a public reception in Lucas Place to-night.

A violent attempt was made to break up a meeting on Saturday night, called in the interest of the Radicals.

THE LOYALISTS.

Grand Ovation to the Delegation of Southern Loyalists in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.

The reception of the Southern Loyalists to-night was a grand ovation.

A torchlight procession two miles long escorted the delegation to the Lucas Market Place, where thousands of citizens had already gathered, and which was decorated with hundreds of flags, banners, transparencies, lanterns, &c.

Hon. Henry T. Blair delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to in a very able argument by Governor Hamilton of Texas.

Speeches were made from three stands by different members of the delegation, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The number present had but slightly diminished at 11.30 to-night.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Reports are in circulation of an intention on the part of Gov. Swann, to remove the police Commissioners; on the ground of alleged official misconduct in making arrangements for the municipal election. The report occasions much discussion, the Republicans maintaining that the Commissioners have not violated the law, and that the Governor cannot exercise such authority until the Commissioners shall have been first indicted tried and convicted of unlawful conduct, as they are placed in office by the Legislature and not appointed by the Governor.

The conservatives maintain that he can remove them the same as any other State officer.

The Roman Catholic Council proceedings are now strictly private and conducted in Latin. There will be another jubilee service on Thursday and a demonstration on Monday week.

Secret Rebel Societies North and South.

NEW YORK, October 5.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: Some important disclosures will soon be officially made public in reference to secret rebel societies which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the rebel army. Each Circle has a different name. Some are known as the "True Sons of the South," others as the "Knights of Arabia," and all are well armed with the most improved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity arise, to renew the struggle for the lost cause. One of the chief members of this organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures.

General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for important purposes, which will soon be made apparent.

Nine cases of whipping of negroes have been recently officially reported in the Parish of Blenville. One old woman seventy years of age received four hundred lashes.

The following explains itself: New Orleans, September 20th, 1866. To his Excellency, Gov. Throckmorton.—I have just received from Col. Mason the report on the affair which occurred at Benham, Texas, on the 7th instant, and have directed him to notify Brevet Major Smith, that he must not permit himself nor any of his men to be arrested. I respectfully request of your Excellency to do all in your power to allay the excitement there, and I will do all in my power to satisfy the ends of justice in every case, but I doubt if much justice could be done in a community which compels our officers and soldiers to remain inside of the defenses thrown around their camp. I will have an additional and thorough investigation of this affair, if possible, to ascertain if any soldiers were guilty of the affair; but Col. Mason is clearly of the impression that those designated for arrest are innocent. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHIL. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General U. S. A.

The *Time's* New Orleans special says: A large number of Justices in different parishes have sent certificates to Gen. Sheridan that they are unable to execute the laws protecting freedmen in collecting wages for the last year's service. General Grant's order is being applied to offenders, and they are arrested and held in military confinement.

A hopeless maniac, named Josiah Spaulding, is now living at Buckland, Franklin County, in an iron cage, where he has been confined for fifty years. For thirty years he has not stoood erect, and his limbs have become permanently deformed. His father, Rev. Josiah Spaulding, was the first minister settled at Buckland, and this, his only son, was the only survivor of a premature triplet birth. He became insane while still a young man, and made several unsuccessful attempts to kill his parents.

An Office-Holder Speaking out.

The following card is published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE U. S. INT. REV., SECOND DISTRICT OF OHIO, CINCINNATI, Oct. 5, 1866.

Having been frequently solicited to address my fellow-citizens during the present political canvass, it is due to myself and friends that I define my position. A proper discharge of the duties of my office has prevented my engaging in public political discussions. Having no disposition to conceal my views or evade responsibility, I may however say that I am in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment submitted to the States by the present Congress. Its provisions are wise, just and magnanimous. And further, that I have no sympathy with, and will never, under any circumstances, vote for any candidate, for any office, who opposed the Government in putting down the rebellion.

S. F. CARY.

Magnificent Offer by Mr. A. T. Stewart

The *Herald* says: Mr. Stewart proposes to devote one million of dollars to the building of small tenement houses for the use of the working classes, to be let at a low rent, suited to the means of those in receipt of but small incomes, and to devote the accumulation of receipts for rent, &c., to the extension of the undertaking. For this purpose Mr. Stewart has applied to the municipal authorities for a grant of land, merely stipulating that the sole management of the matter, the appointment of trustees, and one or two minor points should be vested in his hands. Hitherto the required land has not been granted, but in case of a refusal, Mr. Stewart will not be daunted. He intends to carry out his noble purpose all the same, only of course the number of dwellings will be smaller at first, as part of the sum, which would otherwise be entirely devoted to the construction of the houses, will then have to be used for the purchase of land.

MERCY TO THE TRAITORS.

General John A. Logan is making a tremendous canvass in Illinois. The following, in reply to his Johnson competitor, serves also as a rejoinder to such men as Edgar Cowan, in this State, who are so eager that the rebels shall be forgiven and the Radicals hanged:

"Now, My friend Dickey says you must be charitable and forgiving; and if we do that, these people will come back, and we will all live happily together. Oh, yes, you must forgive them—forgive them for the murder of 300,000 of your boys and friends; forgive them for draping this land in mourning and causing rivers of our best blood to flow; forgive them for making a different flag from yours and firing upon ours; forgive them for making a different Constitution and trampling ours under foot; forgive them for making a different Government and trying to destroy ours. They sought to do all this, but now must be forgiven. Oh, yes, treason must be forgiven, and loyalty must take a back seat; treason must take a front seat. I believe Lucifer once tried to commit treason in Heaven. Heaven was so merciful to him that the archangel Michael hurled him from Heaven headlong, and he went miles into hell; and I have not heard of his coming out of there. [Laughter and cheers.] If you want to get him out of that place, I don't know how you will do it, unless my friend Dickey applies to President Johnson for pardon. [Great laughter.] I can't understand it in any other way.

This, then, is the manner in which we must deal with rebels. You have robbers, murderers and plunderers in this country, and you send them to the penitentiary. If a man commits a murder, you hang him. Yet these men committed treason against the Government—a higher crime than murder, robbery or larceny, or than any other in this land; but we, friend Dickey, forgive them." [Laughter.]

Now, I ask my friend Dickey this: "Why, if you are so forgiving and so desirous that traitors shall represent this country! if you are so desirous that traitors shall have seats in Congress, why do you not go and unlock the penitentiary doors and turn the murderers and robbers and thieves out upon the people of the country, and let them send them to Congress if they desire to? You have just the same right that you have to send these traiors there—precisely the same. There is no difference at all."

ON Saturday evening, three lads named Augustus Lefevre, George W. Lemon and Frank Bascomb, were arrested at Baltimore on the charge of having absconded from Salem, Mass. It appears from the information received by the police, that Lefevre stole about $600 from his father, and with his companions started on a tour. It was discovered that they took a southward direction, and a telegraphic despatch was sent to the police of several cities. On the person of Lefevre was found a little over $500. Neither of the boys is more than fourteen years of age. They were confined to await the arrival of their parents

American Machinery Abroad.

The London *Times* and the largest English newspapers are printed by Hoe's presses, American reapers and other agricultural implements take the lead in England, and our sewing machines may now be found in every well ordered British household. *Commercial Journal*, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:

"As the sewing machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a household position, and thence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home, Messrs. Grover & Baker, 150 Regent Street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of cabinets, and are made in various woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses, for elegance, anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin wood, inlaid with tulip wood, with carved border, and richly gilt. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced, by all who have seen it, as perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another British periodical, *The Queen*, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing machines. A correspondent of the last-mentioned paper writes:

"I am happy to inform 'Perplexity' that I have been using one of Grover & Baker's machines for the last six months. I can not speak too highly of the beauty of the work, nor of the perfect ease with which it is used (not so hard as the pedals of the harp) a child of five years can work it. If 'perplexity' will enclose her card to the editress of *The Queen*, I will have much pleasure in letting her try my machine. GERLADINE."

[Home Journal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

MARRIED

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Elder Joseph Correll, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAM'L HUNT to Miss REBECCA E. M'CLELLAN, both of Bedford co., Pa.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JASON McDANIEL, of Monroe tp., and Miss ELIZABETH MELOTT, of East Providence tp.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. GEORGE FETTER and Miss ELIZABETH KOONS, both of West Providence tp.

DIED.

In Marion, Iowa, September 9th, 1866, CLARA VARDA, daughter of John and Martina B. Stoudenour, aged four monts and six days.

Farewell, dear Clara, rest in peace,
Where pain, and tears, and trouble cease,
There in her Savior's tender breast,
Forever loved, forever blessed.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousand who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 95 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would tell, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatio Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all ca ses o wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, sp avins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitible Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eowly

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

The heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, dec'd, viz: Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in Iowa; Charles S. Bennett; George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Jemima, Mazey, Rebecca Ann, and Atsey Leazure, children of Barbara Leazure, dec'd; Artemas S. Bennet, and Tacey Bennett, are hereby notified, that, by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford co., I will proceed to execute said writ by holding an inquisition on the real estate of said dec'd at his late residence in Southampton township, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, next, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 1st, 1866.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB YONT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOHN YONT,
sep. 28 Administrator.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Cumberland Valley, (Centreville,) Saturday, Oct. 6.
East Providence, (Householder's), Saturday Oct. 13.
Colerain, (Brick Church) Saturday, Oct. 20.
Bedford Borough and Bedford township, (Bedford) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22 and 23.
Harrison (Buffalo Mills) Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Londonderry (Bridgeport) Thursday, Oct. 25.
Juniatta (Buena Vista) Friday, Oct. 26.
Schellsburg and Napier (Schellsburg) Saturday Oct. 27.
Snake Spring (Hartley's) Monday, Oct. 29.
Monroe (Fletcher's) Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Bloody Run and West Providence (Bloody Run) Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Hopewell (Dasher's) Thursday, Nov. 1.
Broad Top (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 2.
Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 3.
Middle Woodberry (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 4.
South Woodberry (Enterprise) Tuesday, Nov. 5.
Union (Moses') Wednesday, Nov. 6.
St. Clair (Eight Square) Thursday, Nov. 7.

Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock.

Applicants for examination must be present at that time.

H. W. FISHER,
Sept. 28. County Sup't.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Guardian of the minor child of Isaiah Blackburn, dec'd, will sell on the premises, in St. Clair township, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next,

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing three and a half acres; adjoining lands of Uriah Blackburn, Widow Griffith and Henry Shrader. The improvements are a one and a half story plank dwelling house and a two story frame building, used for a store house and tinner shop. Both houses are new and well built.

The ground is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, and the location is a first rate one for a country store.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the property for the use of the widow, one half of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock

AZARIAH BLACKBURN,
sep214t Guardian.

A SPLENDID LITTLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the farm upon which John Cook resides, in West Providence township, containing 122 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, log barn, blacksmith shop and other necessary outbuildings, water, fruit, &c. This farm lies on the river bottom and is certainly one of the finest opportunities to possess a neat home offered to the public for some time. For terms apply to JOHN COOK, on the premises, or

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
sep28:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below.

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.

Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.

Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R.

Farm, Garden & Household.

LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS.

As every one of refined taste has some regard for flowers, the following interpretations are given, that by reference to it those who choose may give the floral offering designed for friends a greater significance and a higher beauty.

Amaranth—Immortality.
Almond—Hope.
Ambrosia—Returned affection.
Apple Blossom—Fame speaks him good and great.
Alyssum Sweet—Worth beyond beauty.
Acanthus—The Arts.
Acacia Yellow—Concealed love.
Acacia, Rose—Elegance.
Aspen Tree—Sensibility.
Aster—Beauty in retirement.
Amaryllis—Beautiful but timid.
Asphodel—My regrets follow you.
Bachelor's Button—Hope in misery.
Blue Bell—Constancy.
Bay Leaf—I change but in dying.
Buttercup—Ingratitude,
Birch—Gracefulness.
Black Poplar—Courage.
Box—Stoicism.
Beech—Prosperity.
Cherry Blossom—Spiritual beauty.
Calla—Feminine modesty.
Chestnut—Render me justice.
Carnation—Pride.
China Aster—Your *sentiments* meet with a return.
Clematis—Mental excellence.
Coreopsis—Always cheerful.
Cypress—Disappointed hopes.
Cinquefoil—Love constant but hopeless.
Dahlia—Elegance and dignity.
Daisy—Beauty and innocence.
Dandelion—Coquetry.
Dew-plant—Serenade.
Daffodil—Delusive hope.
Dragon-plant—Snare.
Elm—Dignity.
Eglantine—Poetry.
Evergreen—Poverty.
Everlasting—Unceasing remembrance.
Fennel—Strength.
Fern—Sincerity.
Fir—Time.
Forget-me-not—True love.
Fox-glove—I am ambitious for your sake.
Fuschia—Confiding love.
Geranium Rose—Preference.
" Scarlet—Thou art changed.
" Oak—True friendship.
" Lemon—Tranquility of mind.
Gilly Flower—Lasting beauty.
Golden Rod—Encouragement.
Grass—Submission.
Harel—Reconciliation.
Hawthorne—Hope.
Hollyhock—Ambition.
Houstonia—Quiet happiness.
Hibiscus—Beauty is vain.
Honeysuckle—Fidelity.
Ice-plant—Your looks freeze me.
Iris—A message.
Ivy—I have found one true heart.
Jasmine—Amiability.
Jonquil—Affection returned.
Juniper—Patriotism.
King-cup—I wish I was rich.
Kennidia—Mental excellence.
Luburnum—Pensive beauty.
Lilac—First emotions of love.
Lichen—Dwelling in secret.
Locust—Affection beyond the grave.
Passion Flower—Religion.

A FARMER'S DUTY.

A farmer is a trustee, or a steward. His great Employer has committed a charge to him; and said: "Occupy till I remove you. Raise whatever crops you choose, but keep the soil in as good state of fertility as it was when you received it. The soil is to support those who will come after you. It is robbery to take crop after crop of grain off a farm, and do nothing towards repairing the waste."

He who recklessly adopts a bad system of husbandry, not only wrongs himself, but is guilty of great injustice to his successors. The Creator works by means; and He will not restore impoverished soils by a miracle. If a farmer by bad husbandry injures the fertility of his soil, he and those who come after him must suffer the damage resulting from his abuse of the resources of the farm. It is therefore the solemn duty of every man to try to keep his soil in a good state of fertility by means of the manurial resources which it affords. If he does as well as every farmer may do, the day will soon dawn when our grass fields will yield two spears where only one grows now, and all our crops of cereal grain will be increased at least two fold. Every farmer can do this in a few years, by simply commencing a renovating system—by under-draining, manuring, and growing crops in rotation. Let young farmers resolve to leave their soil in a better state of fertility than they receive it. Then they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been faithful in their stewardship as tillers of the soil.

PRODUCTIVE FARM.—The *Mount Morris Union* states that on the Ogden farm, located on the Genesee flats, fifty acres of fine wheat are being harvested, while there are 100 of oats with barley and corn to match. The net receipts of the farm for 1865, were $8015. A few days since 55 steers were sold from this farm, for the sum of $4125. The farm consists of 450 acres of the best farming land in the Genessee Valley.

THE BLACK KNOT.—We recently saw the black knot on the wild cherries on Mt. Phillips, 2000 feet above the base of the mountain. This disease is not confined to cultivated districts. The only way to get rid of it in gardens is to cut the limbs off and burn them, and if a tree is badly infested to cut it down at once, as it will never be good for anything and will propagate the disease to young trees with great rapidity.

SCAB.—It is said that the shepherds in Spain cure the scab in sheep with an ointment made of the trunk and roots of the Juniper, by breaking them into small pieces and infusing them in water.

THE value of live stock in Iowa is $71.000,000, an increase of 350 per cent. in six years. It is claimed that neither Michigan nor Wisconsin has so much live stock.

A HORSE has been imported into New Jersey from Belgium, which is said to weigh 2,368 lbs. and to be twenty hands high.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tinware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
Aug. 17:3m

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.
J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21. 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 8 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. june1.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imgine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of September, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.
Aug31:3t

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, Springs and Tapes are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!
CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."
Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.
TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.
sep7:4m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.
GEORGE W. FIGARD.
Aug. 3, 1866:3m

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$25.**

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of **$20.**

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of **$15.**

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine(Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:1y

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, COTTONADES, SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks, Shallies, Poplins, Lawns, Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Skirts, Braids, Laces, Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS, WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, SPICES, &c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH, HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.) SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND FIXTURES, CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS, FANCY NECKTIES, RUFFLING, DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES, Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils. Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3:1y

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the preminm.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & COS.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers, Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics, Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of
100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,
situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. **DURBORROW & LUTZ.**
April 27, 3mo. Agents

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats, Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.
	A.M.	PM	A.M. P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00	
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17	
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25	
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39	
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54	
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02	
Cove,	9.24	7.14	
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18	
Saxton,	9.54	7.43	
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04	
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12	
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24	
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40	
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53	
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57	
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20 7.50
Coalmont,			10.35 8.05
Dudley,			10.50 8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.
	A.M.	PM	A.M. P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04	
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08	
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20	
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40	
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56	
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04	
Saxton,	7.30	4.34	
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49	
Cove,	7.49	4.53	
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05	
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12	
Marklesburg,